App. F. IX-4

Previous References

1936-7
(G.G.)

File No. 86-36

Serial Nos. 1-2

Present

Letter References.
G.G. 88-38 (1-5)

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 1 to 2

Part B for April 37

SUBJECT

Utilization of Hessarghatta lake water for irrigation

D 6376-AS dt 31.3.37
to — Ch Engineer and
other members of the
Committee

WD 0418—GPB—22,500—29-8-36

Directed that the scheme outlined in the Board's note be investigated by a Committee consisting of Officers with Ch. Engineer as Chairman and their deliberations be communicated to Govt early

Serial No.

Utilisation of Hennavhatta tank

D.O letter No 9877/D(7) 1.37 dtd Secy PWD to L

2nd remarks noted in the matter with the observ

on the enclosed statement.

Same may be ~~returned~~ sent to

Pw Secy for taking necessary further action

per order of the Member Orders re: the appointme

of the Committee referred to in the last para

the latter have to issue, from the Development

2/

2/1.

P.N. 1437

0.7. 448

21.1.37

Returned, with compliments, to the

Chief Secretary to Government.

2. Action regarding the utilisation of the Hesserghatta water for irrigation and the retention or otherwise of the Hesseghatta water supply standbye system is being taken separately in this Secretariat.

P. Lakshmanarao

For Secretary to Government,
Public Works Department.

N/20.2

WD 0417--GPH--30,000-8-9-36

~~Note~~—Contn. Sheet.

CHIEF SECRETARY Rec'd 22 FEB 1937

(801)

105

4584

File No. | of 193 | General and Revenue Secretariat

Serial No.

3 For favour of action being taken re. appointment of a Committee for development of Jam orchard Scheme under 'H' funds

MMS 22/2

Dev. Sec.y with compts.)

2/3/14-

4 Submit under a draft for consideration.

Ki. 26.2.37

Ch. Secy 27.2.37

DEV. SECTION 23 FEB. 1937 DEVELOPMENT BOARD

2nd member & Dewan

MMS 27.2.37

Ki 27.2.37

OFFICE OF THE SECOND MEMBER, EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 1.37 No. 5-7-37

5 The Chief Engineer Buildings may be the Chairman of the Committee if he has no objection — instead of the Director of Agriculture

A

DEWAN'S OFFICE 3 MAR 1937 No. 3617

Ki 3/3/37

6 Dewan 3-3-37

Ki 5/3/37

MMS 5/3

Ky 8.3.37

Yours 33 Pgs (3 to 3) of 9-3-(19)37

U.O.F. 5588/103

7 Forwarded with compliments, to the Chief Engr for favour of remarks regarding A above

By order

10.3

For Chief Secretary to Govt.

No 5350/13.3.37

Public Works Secretariat | File No. (5) of 193

Serial No.

1 Returned with Compliments to the Chief Secretary

2. If it is the desire of Government that The Chief Engineer should be the Chairman of the Committee, that may be done

2. The Executive Engineer Bangalore Division, may also be added to the Personnel of the Committee, and Mr. C. N. Shamarao, Range officer, Bangalore Water Supply, may be made the Secretary as he will be a suitable officer to arrange for meetings and record the proceedings

M. A.
13/3/37
Chief Engineer of Mysore
12/3.

CHIEF SECRETARY * 13 MAR 193 * G.G. GOVT. OF MYSORE.

9 Please put up a draft constituting the Committee
MK
14/3
CJ
15.3.37

10 Draft submitted
18 16.3.37

Ch Secy
CJ
16.3.37

IRRIGATION SECRETARIAT 15 MAR 1937 DEVELOPMENT BRANCH

Note -Contd. sheet

WD 762—GPB —1,000—17-10-30

Subject. Utilisation of Hesarghatta Water for irrigation

Draft Sub for appl. orders. 5.2.37

MMS
16/3

- 2nd member & Dewan

lcy
17.3.37

DEWAN'S OFFICE
19 MAR. 1937
No. 3940

OFFICE OF THE SECOND MEMBER OF COUNCIL.
18 MAR 1937
No. 6382

MM
18/3/37

MS
19-3-37

CHIEF SECRETARY
22 MAR 193
GOVT. OF MYSORE.

MM
22/3/37

MMS
22/3

Issue
lcy
23.3.37

As the subject under consideration relates to utilisation of Hesarghatta water for purposes of irrigation it is for orders if the G.O. may be issued from the D.O. 80
14.30.3.37 Done — May issue for this branch alone.

lcy
30.3.37

D 6376-83 dt 31.3.37

To Ch. Engr and other members of the Committee with extract from Dr Badami's note

over that the scheme outlined in Dr Badami's note on the subject be investigated by a Committee consisting of officers with Ch. Engr as Chairman and their deliberations communicated to G.O. early

Committee reports
Discussed 60-W Scotts
D. 6145-36
SS. 86-36
on 2.6.37

DEV. & REV. BRCH.
6 APR. 1937
DEVELOPMENT BRANCH

5.4.37

G 84 36

PUBLIC WORKS SECRETARIAT.

D O No 981 Confidential

Dated Bangalore. 2-1-1937.

CHIEF 2105

REVN.

My dear Mr Madhava Rao,

I have gone through the proposals contained in Dr. V.P.Badami's note received with your D.O. letter No. 89 dated the 8th October 1936 regarding the utilisation of Hessarghatta water for irrigation. In addition to the project for the development of irrigation by channels of about 1500 acres already under investigation, the following proposals are put forth by Dr. Badami. Retaining the present pumping system at Soldevanhalli and the pipe line, he suggests the "H" tank being preserved as a standby water supply to Bangalore during emergent times, in case of any break-downs of the supply from the Chamaraj Sagar system.

This question of the retention or otherwise of the standby system is separately under consideration. The maximum quantity of water that can be drawn from the Hessarghatta is 1.5 million gallons in 24 hours, against the minimum demand of 6 to 6½ million gallons per day of both the City and Cantonment. This will afford a very inadequate relief. Proposals are under submission to Government for providing for a more substantial relief by storing more filtered water at the Combined Jewel Filters, ready for distribution in case of temporary failures of supply from the Chamarajsagar

His second suggestion is to utilise the raw water from the "H" Tank being drawn for the flushing system that is being introduced in the Bangalore City.

This suggestion is likely to prove very costly both on account of the initial capital that has to be invested on running a duplicate system of pipes throughout the area of the City and the maintenance of the system and also the pumping charges.

He feels that it is necessary to continue to supply water to the several villages along the pipe line and that pumping should anyhow be kept up from the "H" tank.

Peenya is the only village that is drawing water at present from the pipe line and the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, is stated to be arranging for creating water facilities to this village by sinking bore-well.

He finally proposes to utilise the pumped water for irrigation along

along the pipe line for "Fruit Culture Research" on account of the favourable altitude and the special soil conditions of the area.

His suggestion is to maintain fruit gardens and also raise commercial crops yielding essential oils and cultivate medicinal plants. The Doctor mentions that about 400 acres of orchards can be maintained at an annual recurring cost of about Rs. 56,000 of which the power charges for pumping at current rates amount to Rs. 50,000, which will be an income to the Electrical Department.

I doubt very much if anything like this amount can be realised. It comes to Rs. 140 per acre

At the last meeting of the Public Works and Revenue Officers held in my office on the 15th December 1936 for a discussion of the development of irrigation under Hessarghatta tank, the Revenue Commissioner remarked that fruit cultivation on an extensive scale is not promising, unless small areas are taken up for orchard cultivation and that too, by Thigalars who have a special aptitude for raising orchards and there is no good prospect for raising orchards as a paying scheme. Dr. Badami's suggestion may, however be referred to an expert committee for investigation. I would suggest the committee to consist of the officers mentioned below:-

may be more

1. The Director of Agriculture (Chairman)
2. The Deputy Director of Agriculture
3. The Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District.
4. The Executive Engineer, Water Supply Division.
5. The Superintendent, Bangalore Power and Lighting.

Yours Sincerely,

17/1/37

H E S A R A G H A T T A .

Utilisation of its water for irrigation.

The construction of Chamarajasagara at Thippagondanahalli has released the water impounded at Hesaraghatta for irrigation. The total number of units of water available is said to be 2,000 capable of irrigating 3000 acres. In the first instance it is proposed to bring under irrigation 750 acres.

2 Before the reservoir was constructed the area under irrigation under the three tanks and the revenue realised were as follows:

	Area irrigated Acres.	Guntas.		Revenue.
Kakol tank	367	19		Rs.2346- 0- 0
Byata	264	4		Rs.1721-12- 0
Hesaraghatta	361	16		Rs.2028- 9- 0
	992	39	Total	Rs.6096- 5- 0

3 In this area assessment per acre is about Rs.6/- for water and Rs.2/- is the dry rate. According to one proposal it is expected to bring under cultivation at least 2500 acres. If the contribution is Rs.100/- per acre the realisation would be Rs.2,50,000.

4 It is proposed to bring under cultivation in the first stage only 552 acres.

Under the right bank channel	--	340 acres
Under the left bank channel	--	212 acres
		552 acres

Out of this area there are already under irrigation under Hesaraghatta tank 254 acres and guntas yielding a revenue of Rs.1250/-. To bring under cultivation 2500 acres it is expected to cost over Rs.1,80,000 or Rs.2,00,000 and the annual anticipated revenue is Rs.15.000. It may yield about 8 per cent on the capital outlay. If all the expenditure on the reservoir is considered; the realisation would be less than even 2 per cent.

Immediate proposal is to bring under cultivation only 1,500 acres including the area to be brought under the present duct channe

Realisation would be 6.x 1500	Rs.9,000/-
The present realisation is	Rs.1,250/-
Extra realisation would be	Rs.7.750/-

Against this is the investment of nearly Rs.90,000 as capital expenditure.

7 Immediately only 8 sluices will be opened and about 360 acres will be brought under cultivation along 4 miles run of the present duct channel. The revenue from this will be only Rs.360 x 6 =Rs.2160/- against an expenditure of about Rs.1500/- being the cost of sluices. It is said that the present staff to look after the reservoir and its up-keep, are costing the Government Rs.8,000/- a year.

B. 8 The scheme as worked out by the Engineering Department seems to be as follows :

Under the scheme costing Rs.90,000 it is expected to bring under cultivation about 1500 acres. ~~under cultivation~~. Out of this about 200 acres are already under cultivation. The net area to be newly irrigated would be only ~~Rsx~~ 1300 acres.

1. Left Bank channel : This would be 11 miles long and part of it will run close to the duct channel which is 4 miles in length. The small block of land between the two will be irrigated by the left bank channel. The duct channel alone is expected to irrigate 360 acres along its 4 miles length. It is not clear whether the extra 7 miles length would irrigate only 140 acres or more or the extension of this channel forms a separate scheme.

2. Right Bank channel : This channel would run for 10 miles and irrigate 1263 acres in all. There are already 200 acres of wet land here. It is proposed to bring under irrigation only 800 acres of dry land, making a total of only 1000 acres wet under this channel.

Contribution amounts agreed to by the ryots are as follows:

Wet lands	---	Rs.25/- per acre
Garden lands		Rs.50/- per acre
Dry lands	---	Rs.100/-per acre

Land assessment is Rs.2/- dry rate and the increased assessment will be only Rs.4/- per acre.

Anticipated revenue on the project is Rs.4327/-. Probably this requires some verification and modifications. There is already a realisation of Rs.1250/- in Hesaraghatta.

At present, work has been started for utilising water from the duct channel only.

8 sluices have cost Rs.750/- and 250 acres will receive water and 200 more acres require sluices to be provided for.

9 There has been much discussion and correspondence passing between the concerned departments. The revenue department seems to have taken the most profitable view. The new shemes require heavy capital investment and the realisations would be only between Rs.4327/- and Rs.7650/-. If on the other hand all the lands under the three tanks are again brought under cultivation just as they were before the reservoir was built, the realisation from revenue per year would be again Rs.6096/- wothout incurring any extra cost. On the face of it, this proposal looks very attractive. But when other considerations such as the purpose for which the reservoir was built etc. are scrutinised the problem becomes more complicated and requires much more investigation and study.

10 The town of Bangalore is growing fast and is about the ninth city in India. During the last decade a population of nearly 70,000 seems to have been added to the city. With greater water facilities and other conveniences necessary for urban development being provided, Bangalore is bound to develop more rapidly than before. Soon a time may come when more water becomes necessary for Bangalore for daily consumption. The present pipe lines may not become quite sufficient to pump up the required quantity of water. New pipe lines and pumping units become necessary. Against such a contingency would it not be advisable to maintain the pipe lines and the pumping stations at Hesaraghatta ? Any break down at Tippagondanahalli would not seriously affect the water supply in Bangalore so long as the present system already laid out is maintained. There are also two more points to be considered in this connection. The health of Bangalore can be improved a great deal by the wholesale introduction of the flushing system. Typhoid, dysentry and other alimentary disorders spread by contaminated water and bad sanitation can be greatly mitigated by a free use of water to keep the city clean. Instead of using costly filtered water which is largely required for other purposes, unfiltered water from Hesaraghatta can

can be utilised with great advantage. Lastly by the filling up of tanks, wells and other sources of water in the city, Bangalore that was once famous for its beautiful gardens will have great difficulty in maintaining that proud position. The filtered water is too costly for maintaining gardens. Finally a large number of villages which are now being given a supply of drinking water along the pipe line will have their water supply cut off and on these high ridges there is not much scope for tapping sub-soil water. All these points deserve consideration and everything seems to indicate that it would be a wise step to maintain the present pipe line from Hesaraghatta and the pumping out-fit and keep them in a fit working condition.

While the pipe line is being maintained it is worthwhile considering whether the extra water available in the Hesaraghatta reservoir (now released by civil and military station) cannot be utilised along the pipe line for irrigation purposes to maintain fruit gardens, give full scope for market gardening and for raising valuable commercial crops yielding essential oils and the cultivation of medicinal plants. The ridge running between Chickbanavar and the filter beds is the highest in the plains of Mysore and its elevation, climatic and other environmental conditions are very favourable for such a purpose. As it is, after spending nearly a lakh of rupees water would be released for raising paddy, areca and some sugarcane. The slump in the market is telling heavily on paddy and areca growers. There is no chance of any sugar factory coming into existence in this area. The total relisations by Government would be only between Rs.4000/- and Rs.7000/-. It is therefore worth while investigating whether much more could be earned by Government in the shape of selling the electrical energy for pumping water to the orchards along the pipe line.

The pipe line passes over many ridges and if openings are made in the highest points of the ridges and water is drawn off for irrigation in channels well laid out on contour lines much valuable deep red loams fit for all tropical and sub-tropical fruits can be brought under cultivation.

The existing pipe line is 15" in diameter and pumps about 1.5 to 1.7 million gallons a day. For irrigating one acre we require 22,687 gallons or one acre inch of water at a time. Roughly, we require about 23,000 gallons per acre at a time. Every day about 65 acres can be irrigated. Irrigating the fields once in five days or a week and making allowances for rainfall we may have to give about 52 irrigations in a year. From this water about 65 x 7 or 455 acres can be irrigated by rotation in a weeks time. We can safely put down 400 acres as the area that can be protected by this pumping set.

The two pumps require, for pumping 1.5 million gallons a day, a power costing Rs.148-8-0 a day or Rs, 4200/- a month or Rs.50,400/- yearly.

Station house establishment would cost Rs.5000/- a year
and stores, repairs etc. ---- Rs.1000/-
Rs.56400/-

For supplying 400 acres with irrigation water it costs Rs.56,400/- a year working out to Rs.140/- an acre. Irrigation of gardens by mhote or piccotah also works out to about Rs.156 to Rs.130/- per acre at Rs.3/- and Rs.2/- per irrigation respectively. The charges are therefore not excessive. On the other hand if the charge on current is reduced from 0.6 anna per unit to 0.3 anna, the earnings by the electrical department alone would be Rs.25,000/- per year as against Rs.4000/- to Rs.7000/- which is now anticipated.

The present tower has only a capacity for holding 12,000 gallons, hardly sufficient for holding water pumped in 20 minutes. A balancing reservoir of 100,000 gallons capacity seems to be necessary for storage. From there, water might be led by gravity. It might cost Rs.20,000/-

The pumping scheme would cost

Initial outlay Rs.20,000/- or Rs.25,000/-
Recurring outlay Rs.56,000/-

Out of this, power charges alone cost Rs.50,000/- and this would be a large bit of income to the Electrical Department. Even if the charges are reduced by half, the earnings would be Rs.25,000/- by Government and the ryot will have his fields irrigated for Rs.1-4-0

Rs.1-4-0 to Rs.1-8-0 per acre. Both parties will stand to gain by this arrangement. In the case of orchards which begin to bear after 4 or 6 years certain concessions in the charges might be considered.

If the researches on fruit cultivation give encouraging results this is the area which can be profitably developed under fruits. If the industry thrives, additional area might be thrown out for extension from the Peenya plantation by running additional lines and installing pumps.

Since the proposal for pumping water can bring under irrigation only 400 acres at present it will not interfere with the extension of cultivation under the right and left bank channels in any way. And that project also in addition may be conveniently pursued. The problems connected with this scheme require a thorough scrutiny by a strong committee of experts. The prospects are bright and the results are worth striving for. If the scheme works well smiling gardens and happy homes will brighten the country side around Bangalore.

******

Hoodami
26.9.88

G.G 86-36-2

Proceedings of the Government of H.H. the Maharaja of Mysore.

Read:-

Note dated the 26th September 1936, from Dr.V.K.Badami, Deputy Director of Agriculture, regarding the utilisation of Hessarphatta tank water for purposes of irrigation, received with letter No.207 dated the 12th January 1937 from the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.

ORDER NO. D 6376-83/Em/G.G.86-36-2

Dated, Bangalore, 31st March 1937

Dr.Badami's note deals inter-alia with a suggestion to utilise the water pumped from the Hessarghatta Tank for irrigation along the pipe line. The favourable altitude and the special soil conditions of this area are stated to be particularly well suited for growing tropical and sub-tropical fruits, for raising crops which yield essential oils, and for the cultivation of medicinal plants and herbs. It is estimated that the initial outlay will be Rs.25,000/- and that nearly 400 acres of orchard can be maintained at an annual recurring cost of Rs.56,000/- of which Rs.50,000 will represent the revenue accruing to the Electrical Department every year by the sale of power for pumping water. Government are pleased to direct that the scheme outlined in the Note be investigated by a Committee consisting

consisting of
The Chief Engineer (Chairman
The Director of Agri. (~~Chairman~~)
" Deputy Dr.of " Bangalore (~~Secy~~).
" Deputy Comm.r. Bangalore Dt.
" Executive Engr. Water Supply Dn.P.'lore
" Superintendent, B.P.L.
" Executive Engineer, Bangalore CC

Sri. C.N. Shamo Rao - Range Officer, Bangalore Water Supply (Secy.)

and that the result of their deliberations be communicated to Government at an early date.

DRAFT) Chief Secretary to Govt.

~~Secretary~~ Chief Engr. 4/3.37

The ~~Director~~ of Agri and other members of the Committee with extract from Dr.Badami's Note (para 11 onwards.)

K.M.R.1.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Read:-

Note dated the 26th September 1936, from Dr.V.L.Bedami, Deputy Director of Agriculture, regarding the utilisation of Hesserghatta tank water for purposes of irrigation, received with letter No.987 dated the 19th January 1937 from the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.

Order No. D 6376-83/Eg.I/G.G. 86-36-2

Dated Bangalore the 27th/31st March 1937

Dr.Bedami's note deal inter-alia with a suggestion to utilise the water pumps from the Hesserghatta Tank for irrigation along the pipe line. The favourable altitude and the special soil conditions of this area are stated to be particularly well suited for growing tropical and sub-tropical fruits, for raising crops which yield essential oils, and for the cultivation of medicinal plants and herbs. It is estimated that the initial outlay will be Rs.[illegible] and that nearly 40 acres of orchard can be maintained at an annual recurring cost of Rs.[illegible] of which Rs.[illegible] will represent the revenue accruing to the Electrical Department every year by the sale of power for pumping water. Government are pleased to direct that the scheme outlined in the Note be investigated by a Committee consisting of

The Chief Engineer (Chairman)

The Director of Agriculture.
" Deputy Director of Agriculture, Bangalore.
" Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District.
" Executive Engineer, Water Supply Division, Bangalore.
" Superintendent, Bangalore Power and Lighting.
" Executive Engineer Bangalore Division

Mr. C.N.Shama Rao
Range Officer, Bangalore Water Supply (Secretary)

and that the result of their deliberations be communicated

to

to Government at an early date.

K Srinivasa

for Chief Secretary to Government

The Chief Engineer of Mysore and other members of the
Committee with enclosed from Mr. Hulsuri's Note
(page 11 ante).

MT.IR.

Extract from Mr Bedmi-e note regarding the utilisation of sewerage water for purposes of irrigation.

While the pipe line is being maintained it is worthwhil considering whether the extra water available in the Hesarghatta reservoir (now released by civil and military station) cannot be utilised along the pipe line for irrigation purposes to maintain fruit gardens, give full hope for market gardening and for raising valuable commercial crops yielding essential oils and the cultivation of medicinal plants. The ridge running between Chic banavar and the filter beds is the highest in the plains of Bangalore and the elevation, climate and other environmental conditions are very favourable for such a purpose. As it is, after spending nearly a lakh of rupees water would be released for raising paddy, grass and some vegetables. The slums in the market is telling heavily on paddy and green growers. There is no chance of any sugar factory coming into existence in this area. The total realisations by Government would be only between Rs.4.00/- and Rs.7.00/-. It is therefore worth while investigating whether much more could be derived by Government in the shape of selling the electrical energy for pumping water to the orchards along the pipe line.

The pipe line passes over many ridges and it openings are made in the highest points of the ridges and water is drawn off fo irrigation in channels well laid out on contour lines much valuabl deep red loams fit for all tropical and sub-tropical fruits can b brought under cultivation.

The existing pipe line is 18" in diameter and pumps about 1.5 to 1.7 million gallons a day. For irrigating one acre we require 28,000 gallons or one acre inch of water at a time. Roughly we require about 25,000 gallons per acre at a time. Every day about 65 acres can be irrigated. Irrigating the fields once in five days or a week and making allowances for rainfall we may have to give about 52 irrigations in a year. From this water about 52 x 7 or 455 acres can be irrigated by rotation in a week

week's time. We can easily put down 4 acres as the area that can be protected by this pumping set.

The two pumps require for pumping 1.5 million gallons a day, a power caution Rs.1[illegible] a day or Rs.4,500/- a month or Rs.50,400/- yearly.

Staffing Pumps establishment would cost Rs. Rs.50,400/- 5,000/- a year and stores, repairs etc. 1,000/-

---

Rs.56,400/-

For supplying 400 acres with irrigation water it comes Rs.56,400/- a year working out to Rs.140/- an acre. Irrigation of gardens by moto or pipesets also works out to about Rs.100 to Rs.150/- per acre at Rs.3/- and Rs.2-8-0 per irrigation respectively. The charges are therefore not excessive. On the other hand if the charge on current is reduced from 0.5 anna per unit to 0.35 anna, the earnings by the electrical department alone would be Rs.35,000/- per year as against Rs.1,00[illegible]/- to Rs.7,000/- which is now anticipated.

The present tower has only a capacity for holding 12,000 gallons hardly sufficient for holding water pumped in six minutes. A balancing reservoir of 1[illegible],000 gallons capacity seems to be necessary for storage. From there, water might be led by gravity. It might cost Rs.20,000/-

The pumping scheme would cost :

Initial outlay Rs.20,0[illegible] /- or Rs.[illegible],000/-
Recurring outlay Rs.56,000/-

Out of this over energy alone cost Rs.50,00[illegible]/- and this would be a large bit of income to the Electrical Department. Even if the charges are reduced by half, the earnings would be Rs.25,000/- by Government and the ryot will have his fields irrigated for Rs.1-4-0 to Rs.1-8-0 per acre. Both parties will stand to gain by this arrangement. In the case of orchards which begin to bear after 4 or 5 years certain concessions in the charges might be considered.

If the researches on fruit cultivation give encouraging results this is the area which can be profitably developed under

under fruits. If the industry thrives, additional area might be thrown out for extension from the Pesawa plantation by running additional lines and installing fresh units or pumps.

Since the proposal for pumping water can bring under irrigation only 400 acres at present it will not interfere with the extension of cultivation under the right and left bank channels in any way. And that project also can commence may be subsequently pursued. The problems connected with this scheme require a thorough scrutiny by a strong committee of experts. The prospects are bright and the results are worth striving for. If the schemes [illegible] the country wins crores hereafter.

No.3963

Office of the Range Officer,
Chamarajendra Water Works,
Dated Bangalore the 2nd April 1937.

5231
GOVT. OF MYSORE
5 APR. 1937
DEVELOPMENT BRANCH

From

The Range Officer,
Chamarajendra Water Works,
B a n g a l o r e.

To

CHIEF SECRETARY.
3.1 19
GOVT. OF MYSORE.

The Chief Secretary to Government
of Mysore, Bangalore.

Sir,

DEVELOPMENT OF A FRUIT CULTURE SCHEME
BY UTILISING THE HESSARGHATTA WATER.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter communicating the G.O. No.D.6376-83/Enc.1 of G.G.86-36-2 dated 31-3-1937 constituting a Committee to investigate the above scheme and will endeavour to carry out the wishes of the Government.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

C N Krishna Rao 2-4-37

RANGE OFFICER
CHAMARAJENDRA WATER WORKS.

RM.